

Negro Is Making Greatest Progress, Says Churchman

Achievements Listed at Educational Session

James P. Cannon

The Negro, generally, has shown "a distinct awakening" and is making more progress than at any other period in his history, the Rev. H. H. Dunn, moderator of the Louisiana annual conference of Congregational Christian churches, said in a Thanksgiving address.

He was a speaker at a meeting of the Louisiana Education Association in Baton Rouge.

He discussed the economic development, general social progress and education of the Negro race.

"In view of the achievements of the year and increased self-interest reflected in the Negro's activities, and the moral and financial support furnished by those interested in the general well-being of the race, and above all, his faith in God and himself, it can safely be predicted that as the years go by, each year will reflect greater progress in the direction of a fuller emancipation of the Negro by his own thought and effort," the Rev. Dunn said.

14 Banks Developed

Discussing economic development, the speaker pointed to the organization, "from the humble beginning of the fraternal and benevolent society," of 14 banks in nine states and the District of Columbia.

"Statistics furnished by the advisor on Negro affairs of the United States department of commerce reveal that the total assets of these institutions exceed \$31,000,000 and that their deposits amount to more than \$29,000,000.

Most of these institutions are depositaries for federal, state, county and municipal funds, and 11 are members of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation," he said.

Also reflecting the Negro's organizing ability are the insurance companies, he said. They are spread out over the United States and in foreign countries.

Most of these are life insur-

ance companies and according to latest reports they had more than \$1 billion of insurance in force, representing risks on more than 5,000,000 policy holders," he said. Total assets of the companies exceed \$100 million, representing steady and gradual increases, he said.

He cited progress in the field of fire and casualty insurance and development of savings and loans and building and loan associations operated by Negroes.

Agricultural Ability

Another activity in which the race has demonstrated native ability is that of agriculture, he said.

"From the humble beginning of the farm laborer, he has developed land ownership and farm proprietorship. According to official figures, out of 672,214 Negro farm operators in the South, there were 168,751 owners with land, buildings and implements valued at more than \$250 million."

The race is also engaged in a variety of business enterprises, he said, and in technical and professional vocations.

Along with progress in other lines has come a greater consciousness of the importance of health and sanitation in connection with general well-being, Rev. Dunn said.

"The Negro physician has developed, in many parts of the country, well equipped clinics, which afford him an opportunity to serve his patients more efficiently. New Orleans has caught this spirit, as is evidenced by the recent establishment by Dr. P. T. Robinson, of New Orleans, of the Robinson Clinic, which has a staff of 25 doctors, and seven nurses and laboratory technicians.

Meeting Place

"The clinic has provided a meeting place for the State Medical Association and the Southwestern Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association. It serves patients from Louisiana and neighboring states. Since its opening in June, 1950, it has had about 160 hospital admissions and about 500 out-patients. It also has a free clinic service."

The attention of the race has turned to adequate housing. Through public housing, private housing and the assistance rendered by building and loan associations and insurance companies, in which the Negro owned and operated companies have participated, the standard of housing accommodations available to Negroes has been noticeably raised, he said.

"Three factors have contributed largely to the great progress made by the race in the field of education during the year, namely, the denominational school, the state-supported school, and the institutions supported by Negroes themselves," he said.

Dillard Expenditures

"At Dillard university, New Orleans, Dr. A. W. Dent, president, reports the erection of a gymnasium-auditorium at a cost of \$150,000. A campaign is now in progress to raise the sum of \$300,000 to be added to a gift of \$200,000 by the general education board to erect a much-needed science hall to cost \$500,000. The faculty and professional staff number 75, the enrollment numbers 500 students and the operating expenses, including Flint-Goodridge hospital, amounts to \$750,000.

"Xavier university, New Orleans, Sister Mary Helene, dean, has developed a college of liberal arts and sciences, a school of education and a college of pharmacy. The enrollment is 1030 students, with 103 faculty members.

"The Rev. Henry Bezou, archdiocesan superintendent of schools, of New Orleans, reports a \$400,000 boys' high school now under construction in the downtown section of the city, and also the erection of a \$600,000 building to replace Xavier prep school on Magazine st."

Other School Progress

The speaker made similar reports on progress at other Negro schools, including Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.; Wiley college, Marshall, Tex.; Bennett college, Greensboro, N. C.; Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga.; Spelman college, Atlanta; Clark college, Atlanta; Leland college, Baker, La., and Howard university, Washington, D. C.

"The American Missionary Association, an organization which has pioneered in the field of affording educational opportunities to the race, through Phillip N. Widenhouse, secretary, reported contributions to institutions sponsored by the association for the 1948-49 period of \$1,595,273.20," Rev. Dunn said.

The report, he added, shows 3206 students in college courses, 1254 in secondary school courses and 512 in elementary courses. He discussed the development of state-supported schools including Southern university, Baton Rouge; Grambling college, Grambling; Prairie View university, Prairie View, Tex., and the Agricultural and Mechanical college of North Carolina, Durham, N. C.

Facilities Improve

"There has been a noticeable improvement in educational facilities afforded the race by the state of Louisiana. According to statistics furnished by the office of state supervisor of Negro education, \$12,137,516.13 was expended for current operation of these schools during the 1948-49 session, an increase of \$5,502,335.79 over the previous school year," he said.

"The instruction in the schools was improved by the consolidation of smaller schools into centrally located schools, the use of bus transportation for pupils and the equalization of salaries of teachers. New courses have also been added. The number of teachers for the present session has increased by 421 over the previous session.

"The Louisiana Education Association, composed of teachers in Negro schools, also takes an active interest in the education of pupils in the schools. This association has a membership of more than 4000, and during the past year allocated 200 scholarships. The association publishes a journal, eight issues of which were distributed during the year. This journal contains articles on all phases of the field of education, many of which are contributed by persons who are specialists in their line. It has a circulation of 4500, reaching all teachers of the state, parish superintendents, presidents of all parish school boards and of land grant colleges, and all state associations in the 17 Southern states.

Progress in Orleans

The Negro public schools of New Orleans have made substantial progress during the year, under the direction of Lionel J. Bourgeois, superintendent, and under the immediate supervision of Ernest O. Becker, assistant superintendent.

"Fifty additional classrooms have been added to meet the overcrowded conditions. McDonogh No. 30 school, converted to use as a Negro school is being remodeled, and is scheduled to open on Monday. During the year, \$138,240.58 was expended in improving and remodeling schools for Negro occupancy. The school board has recently allocated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the erection of new buildings, and the reconditioning and repair of old buildings. This improvement program is to begin very shortly, and is to be completed within the next five years. More than 50 per cent of this sum will be allocated to the improvement of Negro schools.

"The enrollment in the Negro schools of New Orleans is as follows: High school, 5429; grammar school, 24,349, evening school, 1400. The teaching force numbers 847. Kindergarten schools have been placed in all the Negro schools.

Recreation Facilities

"The recreational phase of the public schools of the community has been greatly enhanced by the establishment and operation of parks, playgrounds and swimming pools by the New Orleans department of recreation. Morris F. X. Jeff, director of the colored division, reports that during the year the Rosenwald gymnasium, swimming pool and play center were erected at a cost of \$350,000, and the Mamie Conrad playground was established at a cost of \$25,000. These additions bring the total number of playgrounds available to the Negro population to eight, and swimming pools, five.

"An institution which does not fall under any of the classifications mentioned above is Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president reports the sum of \$175,000 expended for construction of new projects, and \$273,673 for plant maintenance. The student body numbers 2042, and 413 persons comprise the faculty members and employees.

Initiative Shown

"The Negro for generations has shown initiative in the field of establishing institutions of his own initiative wherein he has been able to render valuable assistance to his race. Some of these institutions represent individual initiative, and others represent the product of the thought and energy of the race working in groups, mostly through church organizations. *Am 11.24-50*

"The church organization most prominent in this field is the African Methodist Episcopal church, which pioneered this field, and which has established educational institutions in various parts of the world for the purpose of bringing enlightenment, both intellectual and moral, to the other members of the race. Wilberforce university, Wilberforce Ohio, represents an outgrowth of this effort, as well as other schools and colleges in the United States and foreign countries. An outstanding achievement in the field of education in foreign countries was the establishment of Wilberforce institute, an accredited teacher-training college in the Union of South Africa.

"Campbell college, Jackson, Miss., H. P. Wilburn, president, a school established and maintained by the AME church, reports an enrollment of 390 students, 54 faculty members and employees, and special courses in automotive mechanics, radio service and small business management offered to veterans."

Rev. W. H. Buckner, Franklin, reported the erection of an educational building at a cost of \$15,000, the speaker said. The building serves as headquarters for the Baptist Training Union whose objective is the improvement of the Negroes throughout the state.

Fides Sees Negro Making Progress; Much To Be Done

ROME—(Radio, NC)—The "social, cultural and educational progress" made by the American Negro since his emancipation is without parallel in history," the Fides news service states in an article.

The article discusses the condition of the Colored People in America in conjunction with the March mission intention of the Apostleship of Prayer: "Progress of the Church among Negroes of America."

Fides is a mission news agency working closely with the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Discussing the history of the Negro problem in the United States since the Civil War, the article remarks that there has been general progress among the Negroes but laments that there is still much to be done before the Negro enjoys all the rights to which he is entitled."

The stand of President Truman on equal rights and his "outspoken efforts in this regard are encouraging and worthy of encouragement," the article says. "However, the Negro still suffers injustices," it adds. "He suffers a harsh, compulsory segregation even in the national capital, Washington. There is a lack of interest in his spiritual welfare and he frequently sees the inconsistency between Christian teaching and practice."

The writer points out that many States have enacted legislation favorable to the Negro and others are contemplating the same.

COMPOSITE RECORD OF PROGRESS SINCE 1900

By MARK HYMAN FOR ANP

After reaching the halfway mark of the Twentieth Century, it seems indeed proper to review briefly the progress made by the American Negro in these 50 years and to thereby mark things to come.

The new 20th century found the American Negro a tottering infant with a mere 37 years of freedom behind him. It found him being rooted gradually from the high positions of government to which he had risen during the turbulent and unstable Reconstruction era.

The 25th U. S. Infantry Regiment shot up Brownsville, Tex., in 1900, and atrocities against him had the face of indignities and insults. He reached an all-time high despite President Theodore Roosevelt's valor in battle at San Juan hill and Santiago under Teddy Roosevelt's honor. In 1909, the regiment was re-instated by act of Congress.

In this year, the coincidence was 1908: Jack Johnson became most befitting in that during the heavyweight champion of the blood-stained struggles, James Wel-

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a musician, wrote "Lift Every More violence in Atlanta because Voice and Sing." This is commonly Negroes replaced some white men called the National Negro Anthem. on the Georgia railroad. This was a The most celebrated and a signal of the shape of things to come in labor.

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1902: Joe Gans became the lightweight boxing champion of the world.

1903: On Oct. 16, prior to election, Woodrow Wilson said to the Negro people:

"Should I become President, they may count on me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interests of their race in the United States." Conversely, all jobs which had been traditionally held in the Treasury and Post Office departments were lost.

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The Atlanta Massacre was tied up with the violent campaign of Hoke Smith for Governor. (Brawley pointed out that "sorrow and success go together.")

Impressive Record Of Negro Progress

The Louisville Courier-Journal

ONE of the powerful forces for ordering the course of society is the pressure of population. More important, therefore, to the Negroes of the United States than any legislation or political issue is a preview of the 1950 census which shows their race to be on its way to becoming more than one-tenth of the nation. Indeed, this fact is primary—the cause, the kindling spark of change—to the legislation itself.

Dr. Joseph R. Houchins, specialist in Negro statistics in the Bureau of the Census, looks ahead to the findings in an article in the April issue of Ebony, the Negro picture magazine. He is able to do this because the census is a continuing operation, and much evidence already is in hand. Dr. Houchins finds that the Negro population has grown in the last 10 years by 2.5 million and exceeds the 15,000,000 mark. It has increased by 11.6 per cent in that time, to a rate of 7.5 per cent for the white population.

The number of Negro high school graduates has doubled. illiteracy has been all but ended among Negroes between 14 and 24 years. The Negro's average income has nearly tripled, from \$500 to \$1,400 a year. The death rate has fallen from 13.9 to 11.4 per 1,000. Fifty years ago it was three times that much. Migration has taken Negroes from farm laborers' shacks to cities, and the proportion living in the South has fallen from 74.4 to 63.5 per cent.

In light of these developments, it becomes inevitable that most goals of Negro groups will be reached as a process of natural growth. Legislation becomes secondary, a mere token. Even if it were fully accomplished, the chances are that it would be of little effect compared to the natural, dynamic influence of growth, shifts and improvement of fitness and status in every respect.

JUDY BROWN:36

The prosperity of the Negro race, greater than it has ever been before, has made a great difference in the life of the white women of the South, for only a short time ago, as in the past, every woman of even average means kept a servant. Now, all except those who are what is described as well-to-do, are apt to do their own work. It was almost a universal custom, for instance, on Monday morning for a Negro woman to appear for the family washing which she carried away with her—often on top of her head—and brought back clean and crisp some time the last of the week, even if not until Saturday. A cook had charge of the kitchen and was apt to do the marketing unless it was delivered by a boy from a grocery wagon having been previously ordered by the mistress of the house over the phone. A Negro boy, glad of a small reward, probably did the yard work.

THUS THE woman of the house in the South, was "every inch a lady" as the saying goes. She moved quietly through her household, took time for her children and occupied herself with mild domestic duties or associations with her woman friends. When, now-a-days, a woman "spends the day" with a friend, unless especially invited for cards? When does she run in informally for an hour's chat? When does she just decide "to run up a little dress" between luncheon and dinner? Or read the most exciting best seller through the pleasant hours of the afternoon? Friends who visited her from the North were apt to accuse her of being lazy.

But it was a very pleasant life, and if not as good for a woman, all things considered as the life of today, those who can recall it cannot fail to look back upon it as a most agreeable time, unmarred by the slightest apprehension that things would ever be as they are today!

GENERALLY speaking, now, the washing must be done at home. However, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, robbed perhaps of its old-time hardship, but none too pleasant a chore. One substantial meal must be planned for and cooked and served, and another which is not as easy as it sounds. If there are small children in the family, some who must be sent to school in good order and fed on their return, and a baby, who could quite easily fill all his mother's time, were she not a good manager, then living is complicated.

The Southern woman is showing her friendship for the Negroes in more ways than one. While they are prosperous and do not care for the domestic work, she does it with a measure of cheerfulness. And it is in this enlightened age. No one not without the help of their white friends that Negro children are receiving an education.

Prosperity Of Negroes Has Put White Housewives To Work BIG CIVIC ADVANCE BY NEGROES IS SEEN

James 36
Political Scientist Says the Race Will Lead in Century if It Continues Past Gains
New York
Citizenship Conference Also Hear Barkley at Rally Denounce Red Theory

By BESS FURMAN
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES
WASHINGTON, May 22—The civil rights issue as well as opposition to communism today entered into discussions among delegates to the fifth National Citizenship Conference here. The meeting is under joint sponsorship of the Department of Justice and the National Educational Association.

A speaker at the morning session, Harold F. Gosnell, professor of political science at the American University in this city said "the group which can produce Ralph Bunche, a Joe Louis, and a Mairan Anderson does not have to worry about its future in America." He predicted an enlarged Negro vote in 1950 from poll-tax exemptions, and added that if Negroes make as much progress in the next century as in the last one, they would surpass whites in civic participation.

However, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, United Nations trustee-director, who appeared at the Capitol Plaza for the "I Am an American Day" celebration attended by the conferees this afternoon, stated that "full fruits of American democracy are not yet available to many Americans."

Scores Delay on F. E. P. C.
Dr. Bunche scored last week's action of the Senate in refusing to limit debate on the motion to put the Federal Fair Employment Practice Act to a vote. "It should be a cause for sober reflection that legislation of the domestic work, she does it with a measure of cheerfulness. And it is in this enlightened age. No one not without the help of their white friends that Negro children are receiving an education. Dr. Gosnell's remarks on the

Negro vote were contained in a paper in which he charged that schools and colleges failed to arouse interest in the affairs of national or local government. "I have been a teacher of government for thirty years," he declared. "I must confess that we have failed in our job." Senator Irving Ives, Republican of New York, said that the too-often-held view of government as restricting individual rights shows an "immaturity of citizenship" not good for the nation. "In a representative democracy we are our own government," he added. A message from President Truman, read to the conference delegates by Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, said that as long as patriotic citizens assembled in harmony and unity in such meetings "we need have no fear of ideologies inimical to our precious democratic way of life."

Communist Theory Denounced
Vice President Alben W. Barkley, addressing the meeting at the Capitol Plaza called the Communist theory "the complete antithesis of the democracy which has made America the greatest nation in history."

The "stubborn intransigence" of a totalitarian nation had compelled this country to assume wide international obligations, he said, and United States troops in outpost throughout the world are "holding the line" for man's freedom.

Four outstanding examples of good citizenship projects were described by their leaders at today's luncheon session. They included:

1. A community project. Mark Day of Gladewater, Tex., described the "Democracy Beats Communism Week" conducted in March of last year by the citizens of his town. Now, he said, reports of this plan were being mailed to towns in all states.
2. An organization project. Mrs. Russell T. Stuart presented the twenty-four-page voter's handbook, titled Your Vote Is Your Power, compiled by the Louisville (Ky.) League of Women Voters. "I am not afraid of the atom bomb," she commented, but I am scared stiff of apathy."
3. A school project. Sylvester Siudzinski, instructor, described how the eighth-grade citizenship class at the Eugene Field School, Milwaukee, Wis., took part in political rallies, organized schools to help keep down vandalism in city parks, got on first-name terms with city officials, and rallied their parents to the polls. The fourth project was a newspaper example. John P. Lewis, editor of The Journal-Transport, Franklin, N. H., told of how he

sent out proofs of his editorials in advance to persons of opposing views who answered in the same issue.

"Freedom of the press was written for the benefit of the people and not for the benefit of editors," he observed.

Schuyler Addresses World Congress

Courier Editor Tells Berlin Confab About Our Progress in U.S.

(By Special Correspondent)
BERLIN, Germany—An enthralled audience of international figures sat in the Taberna Academica last Wednesday morning and heard Courier Associate Editor George F. Schuyler declare: "Compared to the economic condition of minorities elsewhere in the world, that of the American Negro is enviable." Mr. Schuyler was one of the speakers during the six-day session of the Congress for Cultural Freedom, with thirteen countries represented. His subject was: "The Negro Question Without Propaganda."

DEBUNKS RED TALES
"The prostitute press and radio of the Communist camorra have presented a picture of Negro ex-



GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
... tells our story

istence in America so fantastic, so false, so contrary to the facts in his everyday life in the forty-eight states as to be unrecognizable by anyone familiar with the nation," Mr. Schuyler said. "This stereotype is so grotesque as to be at once amusing and deplorable," he added. He cited gains made by American Negroes in education, point-

ing out that the number of pupils in elementary schools increased 100 times between 1867 and 1900, from 15,248 to 1,539,507. He told of the work of philanthropic whites who helped make this possible, together with what has been done in the period leading up to the present.

POVERTY ILLUSION
"The stereotype of the poverty-stricken American Negro is also paraded by the totalitarian propaganda as an illustration of the failure of democracy," he said. "The facts are so at variance with this fiction as to be laughable. There are, it is true, millions of poor Negroes as there are millions of poor whites, but what is regarded as poverty in the United States is called prosperity by workers elsewhere," Mr. Schuyler declared.

"It is not only a tribute to the Negroes that they have in such a short space of time achieved such economic well-being but it also indicates a willingness on the part of the white majority to enable them to do so," he said.

He added that over one million Negroes are members of American labor unions, receive identical wages, allowances, work conditions, job security, and paid vacations with their white fellow-workers, depending on skill and seniority.

UNSUPPRESSED PRESS
Mr. Schuyler cited the changes in the segregational structure of the American armed forces as "further evidence of the progressive improvement of race relations." He told the Congress of some two hundred Negro newspapers and their operations. "Not a single Negro newspaper has been suppressed, North or South," he said, "although they have been unappearing in their criticism of the Jim-crow system."

The Congress opened June 25, and ended with a press conference on the morning of June 30. Ernest Reuter, Mayor of Berlin, was head of the Berlin committee of arrangements, hosts to the Overruling Congress. Countries taking part were: the U.S.A., Great Britain, the Su France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Italy, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Colombia. South America.

The First Composite Record Of the Negro's Progress Since 1900

By MARK HYMAN For ANP

After reaching the halfway mark of the Twentieth Century it seems indeed proper and necessary to review briefly the progress made by the American Negro in these 50 years and to thereby hint things to come.

The new Twentieth Century found the American Negro a tottering infant with a mere 37 years of freedom behind him. It found him being rooted gradually from the high positions of government to which he had risen during the turbulent and unstable Reconstruction era.

Violence was the order of the day and atrocities against him had reached an all-time high despite his valor in battle at San Juan Hill and Santiago under Teddy Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war.

In this year, the coincidence was most befitting in that during the blood-stained struggles, James Weldon Johnson a Florida lawyer, and his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, a musician, wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing." This is commonly called the "National Negro Anthem."

The most celebrated act of violence this year of 1900 was the Sam Hope lynching in New Orleans.

1901: Booker T. Washington received the Doctor of Laws Degree at Dartmouth.

Granville T. Woods invented an electrical air brake which is being used today in modern railroads. He also perfected a telegraph system which made it possible to send messages from one moving train to another.

1902: Joe Gans became the lightweight boxing champion of the world.

Joe Walcott became welterweight champion.

1905: The Niagara Movement for Negro rights met at Niagara Falls.

1906: Paul Lawrence Dunbar died.

James Weldon Johnson was appointed U. S. consul to Puerto Cabello in Venezuela.

The Atlanta Massacre was tied up with the violent campaign of Hoke Smith for Governor. (Brawley pointed out that "sorrow and success go together.")

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in advancing the interests of their race in the United States."

Conversely, all jobs which had been traditionally held in the Treasury and Post Office departments were lost.

1914: Marcus Garvey brought his organization to America from Jamaica. It was called the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and carried the pointed slogan, "Wake Up Ethiopia!"

This year saw the beginning of the Negro migration northward. By 1918 the number having left the South totalled 500,000.

The Spingarn award was established.

Fifty Years Reviewed

(LAST OF A SERIES OF THREE ARTICLES)

The First Composite Record

Of the Negro's Progress Since 1900

By MARK HYMAN For ANP

1941: Doors to jobs in automobile and other industries were opened.

Dorie Miller distinguished himself aboard an attacked ship at Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802, creating the Fair Employment Practices Committee and abolishing segregation and discrimination in the war industries.

1909: Matt Henson reached the North Pole.

More violence in Atlanta because Negroes replaced some white men on the Georgia railroad.

This was a signal of the shape of things to come in labor.

1910: The National Urban League was established. The NAACP was organized. The Crisis became the official organ of the NAACP.

1911: First Universal Races Congress met in London.

1912: Samuel Coleridge Taylor, English born composer, died.

University Commission on Southern Race Questions was organized.

On October 16, prior to election, Woodrow Wilson said to the Negro people:

"Should I become President, they may count on me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist

Negro women were admitted to the WAVES. They had been in the WACs since 1942.

Dr. Charles Drew of Howard University perfected the badly needed blood plasma.

1944: William H. Hastie was appointed to the position of civilian

from President Harry S. Truman.

More Negro students were admitted to the University of Arkansas. The first admitted at University of Oklahoma. Texas and Oklahoma had been under fire before.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, divorced his wife of 27 years and married a white woman, Poppy Cannon.

The states of Connecticut, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota discarded all racial barriers in their respective National Guard units.

William H. Hastie was sworn in as the first Negro Federal Appellate Court judge in the history of the United States.

Dr. Percy Julian, world famous chemist, during his extensive research with the soy bean, perfected a drug which will give relief to the dreaded and painful arthritis.

Hollywood movie makers presented four pictures dealing with the Negro and the problems he faces in America.

Dr. Ralph Bunche came into his own as the most outstanding diplomat of the day with his bringing the Palestine issue to a workable agreement.

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Barriers Fall On Many Fronts Around Nation

Memphis
**Jim Crow, Bias
Suffer Knockouts**

In Dignity Struggle

Jan. 1-3-50

By **LERONE BENNETT JR.**
And **ROBERT E. JOHNSON**

Bold, black headlines spelled out a momentous story of progress for Negroes during 1949.

Despite entrenched opposition by professional bigots human rights were on the march and minorities moved forward, making new strides and recording new and significant gains.

In 1949, the Negro was not alone in this titanic struggle. More than ever before private groups, church organizations and agencies of the state and national government were in the vanguard of the struggle for human decency and dignity.

On the political front, there was progress. The NAACP reported that a million Negroes were registered to vote in the South. . . . Negroes in Atlanta adroitly used their votes to elect liberal and fair-minded representatives. . . . President Truman repeated his strong stand on civil rights and named William Hastie to a high judgeship; thereby indicating that the Negro vote is in demand. . . . William Dawson became the first Negro in Congress to head a committee and was appointed vice chairman of the Democratic party.

SEGREGATION went with the wind in the Air Force and Navy, but the Army doggedly refused to budge. . . . Several national organizations and the U. S. Justice department asked the Supreme Court to rule that segregation is discrimination. . . . Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Kentucky admitted a few "qualified" Negroes to their graduate schools. Equal salary and facilities suits sprang up over the South like wildfire.

RALPH BUNCHE was a brilliant beam of light on the international scene. Although honors were heaped on him from every corner, he lost no opportunity to speak against the injustices and cruelties of his native America.

Also highly honored was Jackie Robinson who soared to the top of the baseball field. Jackie, too, spoke out against Jim Crow and intolerance.

On other fronts, Negroes were thoroughly integrated into the social life of the inauguration of President Truman. . . . Joe Louis "retired" as heavyweight champion and Ezzard Charles won the crown by defeating Jersey Joe Walcott. Jackie and Roy Campanella played against white teams in the South without incident. . . . Paul Robeson was a storm center and college presidents were ousted from many schools. . . . Walter White married Poppy Cannon.

Thus on the threshold of a new half-century, the battle is half won. Jim Crow and intolerance are groggy. It remains for events in the second half of the twentieth century to score the knockout.

Month by month the headlines showed:

JANUARY

Federal judge upholds order banning segregation at Washington, D. C. National Airport. . . .

Following an action by President Truman, Gov. James Folsom of Alabama proclaimed January 5 as "George Washington Carver Day" in honor of the renowned scientist. Carver Day is observed nationally. . . . President Truman calls for "Fair Deal," Taft-Hartley repeal and civil rights. . . . U. S. Export-Import bank loaned \$4,000,000 to Haiti for flood control, irrigation and farming. Alabama's Boswell Amendment, a scheme to bar Negro voting, was ruled illegal by a three-judge Federal court. . . . Forty Langston University students and five University of Oklahoma students picketed the Oklahoma state capitol, protesting against inequalities and segregation in education. . . . Truman inaugurated 33rd U. S. president as Democrats stay in power for 17th unbroken year.

Representative William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.) was honored at a testimonial dinner in Washington, D. C. February.

FEBRUARY

NAACP asks Truman to ban FHA segregation policy. . . . Tal-madge reregistration bill passes Georgia Senate. . . . University of Oklahoma admits Negro woman. . . . Atlanta Interracial committee named after housing flareup in Mozley

park. . . . Federal court enjoins railroad brotherhood from discriminating against Negro firemen.

Ralph Bunche presides at Palestine pact signing. . . . Truman congratulates Bunche for obtaining armistice between Israel and Egypt. . . . Mrs. Anna A. Hedge-

Robinson named assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. . . . Montreal beauty, Beryl Dickinson Dashi, named queen of McGill university's famed winter carnival. . . . Marva Louis obtains second divorce from Joe Louis.

1-3 MARCH

Joe Louis announces retirement as World's Heavyweight Champion after successfully defending the boxing title 25 times. . . . Louis R. Lautner, Whitehouse Correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World, wins a Wendell L. Willkie award for Negro journalism "for distinguished coverage of significant events. The award was made by the Neiman Foundation of Harvard University.

Mrs. Julie Hubert, 58-year-old Philadelphia housewife, identifies jackpot tune on "Stop the Music" radio show and wins \$35,250 in cash and prizes. . . . Secretary of Labor Tobin urges law against job and wage discrimination. . . . Negroes registered in Fulton County eligible to vote in city primary.

Molotov replaced as Foreign Minister of U. S. S. R. by Vishinsky.

National Negro Newspaper Week observed with nationwide broadcasts. . . . Ralph Bunche awarded 34th Spingarn Medal by NAACP "for priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East. . . . Mrs. Bethune paid tribute by NBC documentary program, "This Is Your Life."

The Atlanta Daily World adds its press and photo services to vast network of International News Service (INS). . . . Joseph Brooks, Atlanta school teacher and veteran Navy Boatswain's Mate, becomes first Negro commissioned officer in the southern area with rank of Ensign. . . . U. S. Supreme Court upholds ruling which outlawed Alabama's Boswell Amendment.

Dr. Frank Graham, former president of University of North Carolina, takes oath as U. S. Senator.

APRIL

Georgia Teachers and Education Association call on state officials to equalize educational opportunities and pay. . . . Court rules University of Kentucky must admit Negro students. . . . Alcorn prexy resigns. . . . James Hinton, South Carolina NAACP head, is kidnapped by band of white hoodlums. . . . Record-breaking crowd sees Jackie Robinson and Newcombe with

Dodgers against Crackers. . . . Leaders repudiate Robeson's stand on war with Russia. . . . Navy commissions Negro. . . . Dr. Davis of the Kansas City Call elected president of the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the 10th annual meeting. . . . Gov. Alfred Driscoll signs New Jersey Civil Rights bill. . . . Georgia voters turn down expanded state services. . . . Armed services told to erase discrimination.

MAY

The Board of Trustees at Hampton Institute unanimously elected Dr. Alonzo G. Moron president. . . . The senate defeated by a vote of 65-16 an amendment to bar racial and religious segregation in public elementary and secondary schools receiving Federal aid. . . . U. N. admits Israel as 59th member. . . . National Negro Insurance Week observed. . . . Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted historian and vice chairman of Council on African Affairs, attends World Peace Congress held in Paris, France. . . . University of Kentucky announced policy to grant use of facilities by Negroes in engineering, law, pharmacy and his-

torship. . . . Ralph Bunche turns down post of Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and African Affairs offered by President Truman.

Georgia leads nation in first lynching in 1949 when Caleb Hill was dragged from a jail cell by two white men who lynched him.

Bunche named father of the year.

Russian blockade of Berlin and Western counter-blockade lifted.

JUNE

Wesley A. Brown, U. S. Navy Ensign, became first Negro to graduate from U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. . . . Moss H. Ken-drix, originator of National Negro Newspaper Week celebration, initiated a series of Washington, D. C. radio broadcasts of station WDC.

Called "Civil Rights Inventory" by Republican-Southern Democrat coalition successfully blocks Taft-Hartley repeal. . . . Joe Louis, re-elected heavyweight champion, honored at Morris Brown college, where the "Joe Louis" gymnasium was named for him. . . . Duke Ellington, internationally famous composer-conductor, receives Doctor of Music degree from Wilberforce University. . . . Nation's first regional education program as conceived by southern governors gets underway.

Colleges in bypassing Negroes. . . . Prisoner escapes lynching in Atlanta courtroom. . . . Negro vote is decisive in Atlanta election. . . . Senator Graham, of North Carolina, appoints Negro to West Point. . . . \$500,000 grant insures new Grady colored hospital. . . . Ingram brief

claim heavyweight title vacated by Joe Louis, who dominated the ring for 12 years as champ. . . . Dowall Dr. Davis of the Kansas City Call elected president of the National Negro Newspaper Publishers Association at the 10th annual meeting. . . . C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily World, elected to a two-year term of the eight-man board of directors at the confab.

JULY

Dr. Howard Gregg is suspended at Delaware State. . . . Jackie flays communism before House Un-American committee. . . . Mob burns home, run wild in Groveland, Fla. . . . Negro rape-suspect raped in Florida. . . . Walter White, Poppy Cannon married. . . . Tom Clark nominated for Supreme court. . . . Police quell disturbance at Capitol swimming pool. . . . Court rules new trial for Trenton six. . . . Alabama legislature votes to unmask klan. . . . NAACP reveals 700,000 Negroes voted in South during '48 election. . . . Bunche flays Washington Jim Crow. . . . After much controversy Ohio sends Joan Rankin, "Girl Governor," to Washington. . . . Texas passes Anti-Lynch bill. . . . President Gray resigns at Florida A and M. . . . Ga. Supreme Court rules counties must put Negroes on jury lists. . . . Police chief, 14 others arrested in Birmingham Ku Klux Klan probe.

AUGUST

Atlanta policeman suspended after kicking Negro prisoner. . . . Chicago mob attacks home of Negroes who moved into so-called "white neighborhood." . . . Masked mob beats woman in Alamo, Ga. . . . Imperial Wizard Green orders Klansmen to unmask. . . . Irwin countians sue for equal schools. . . . Homes of two Birmingham ministers bombed in Birmingham. . . . Mob beats youth in Bainbridge Georgia. . . . Grand Dragon-Green dies suddenly. . . . Atlanta censor bans "Lost Boundaries." . . . President Colston resigns at Georgia State. . . . University of Texas accepts first Negro student.

SEPTEMBER

Paul Robeson returns to Peekskill where state troopers and policemen join veterans and youngsters in second riot. . . . President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, raps white name in housing troubles. . . . Hollywood is charged with bias for bypassing Negroes. . . . Prisoner escapes lynching in Atlanta courtroom. . . . Negro vote is decisive in Atlanta election. . . . Senator Graham, of North Carolina, appoints Negro to West Point. . . . \$500,000 grant insures new Grady colored hospital. . . . Ingram brief

is presented UN officials . . . Ezzard Charles returns to Georgia . . . Southern churchwomen blast Talmadge Voter law . . . Mrs. FDR says in Atlanta that Civil Rights are needed today . . . Prominent Winston Howard shot and killed in Pershing hotel, of which he was part owner by his partner, Charles Cole . . .

OCTOBER

Moron is inaugurated at Hampton . . . Nehru in Chicago speech says inequality is cause of war . . . Benjamin Mays voted alumnus of year by Chicago school . . . Walden answers Talmadge attack on Irwin county school suit . . . Pennsylvania railroad ends Jim Crow on its lines . . . Eleven Red leaders are sentenced . . . Plush carpet for Nehru seen as move to allay race suspicion . . . Baltimore judge upholds regional school pact . . . Atlanta Negro police mount new cars . . . U. S. Justice department files brief supporting Henderson's contention that segregation is discrimination . . . Paterson reelected head of United Negro College Fund drive . . . Dr. H. V. Richardson installed as Gammon prexy . . . NAACP turns down demand to fire Walter White . . . William Hastie, Governor of Virgin Islands, named judge of Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals . . . Mississippi school turns down Mississippi school turns down premacy . . . WERD, first Negro-owned Radio station begins operation.

NOVEMBER

Army defies intergration order . . . Dr. M. F. Whittaker, president of S. C. State, dies . . . Forrester Washington proposes non-J'Crow social work schools at fiery regional meeting . . . Earl Brown defeats Benjamin Davis . . . Talmadge forces seek repeal of Ga. vote law . . . Dr. Ferbee succeeds Mrs. Bethune as head of National Council of Negro Women . . . Frat conference repeals bias clause . . . Victor E. Crichton, is first Negro president of Columbia university freshman class . . . Dr. Bunche takes South to task in West Palm Beach speech . . . Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, fabulous showman and famous dancer, dies at age of 71 in New York City . . . Negroes in several Georgia counties file petitions asking equal school facilities for their children . . .

DECEMBER

Blind Claxton, Ga., woman flogged by band of hooded white men . . . Strayer committee says seven million dollars needed for three Georgia Negro colleges . . . Mistrial declared in Rome flogging case . . . B'ham zoning laws held illegal . . . Harper named to seventh term as Atlanta NAACP head . . . Macon firemen seek in-

junction to halt rail union discrimination . . . Mistrial declared in B'ham flogging probe . . . Dedication exercises held for Atlanta "Whiteway" . . . Jim Crow issue causes two walkouts at City Auditorium . . . Racial discrimination ruled out of housing . . . Minnesota governor issues order opening of Minnesota National Guard to Negroes . . . Augusta Negroes lose their bid for seats on City Council . . . Dr. Ferbee succeeds Mrs. Bethune as NCNW president . . . Congressman Dawson elected vice-chairman of Democratic National committee . . . Hastie sworn in as federal court judge . . . Alabama church quits Federal Council of Churches after the latter takes stand on segregation . . . Florida Plush parents file \$100,000 equal education suit . . . Minister flogged in Claxton . . . Fulton DeKalb Hospital authorities approve \$1,439,609 contract for construction of 150-bed private Negro hospital . . . Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute reports 3 lynchings in 1949. Two occurred in Georgia.

Negroes Show Advances in 49

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

The successful mediation of the Palestine dispute by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche for the United Nations and the interracial marriage of Walter White, for 25 years secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are being looked upon as the two top events among the Nation's Negroes during 1949, a year in which a precedent was established in race relations and intra-group accomplishments. Undoubtedly the most outstanding Negro of his generation, Dr. Bunche was widely acclaimed for his inexhaustible patience and capacity for hard work by the major participants in the long-drawn Palestine dispute, which had been marked by the murder of Count Folke Bernadotte. In the United States, the former Howard University professor was given many honorary degrees, including the first ever awarded to a Negro by the University of Pennsylvania.

LONG REVERED

White's marriage to thrice-married Mrs. Poppy Cannon followed the extension of his leave of absence from the NAACP. The event's importance, as regards intraracial ideologies among Negroes, was sharpened by the fact that White, who cannot be identified as a Negro on sight, had been long revered because he had continued to be one "by choice."

In addition to the White-Cannon marriage across racial lines, four other prominent Negroes also were reported married in similar fashion. These included the concert artist Anne Wiggins Brown, Paul Robeson, Jr., Hilda Simms, who played the original stage lead role in "Anna Lucasta," and Lena Horne.

AF SEGREGATION ENDS

In Government, the year marked the end of segregation in the U. S. Air Force. This entailed a dismantling of remnants of the 99th and 101st fighter groups, which had survived distinguished service in the last war, and the final abandonment of Jim Crow training facilities in Ohio and at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama.

The Air Force move was not duplicated by the Army and Navy, but both were pushed by President Truman's sharp insistence of some relaxation of long established practices of racial segregation. The

Navy with fewer Negro personnel (D. Ill.) as chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. Also, Wesley Brown became the first Negro to graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Dr. A. L. Moore was inaugurated as the first Negro president of Hampton Institute, in Virginia.

The Army finally offered during the early fall a "compromise" plan which would "look toward in the near future" full compliance with the President's order to wipe out racial segregation. The plan calls for the "consolidation" of all units at the brigade level, but it left unchanged the assignment of individuals to companies.

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT MOVES

And while the President's civil rights program was lost in a pin-point movement between some Republicans and Southern Democrats working in coalition, the U. S. Department of Justice moved in the Supreme Court at end of the summer to "attack the whole superstructure of racial segregation."

The case upon which the Government is discrimination, per se" is that of Elmer Henderson who, while employed by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, allegedly was denied meal service by a Southern railroad.

Politically, the defeat of Communist leader Benjamin J. Davis for re-election to the City Council of New York, is being pointed to as the most significant in that field. The event, which was preceded by a strong drive by Communists and their sympathizers in the Harlem area, clearly established, according to opinions expressed by leaders, that while the feeling among Negroes is admittedly high in regard to "second-class citizenship," they do not intend to seek foreign aid in their battle against it.

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EXCEL IN SPORTS

In sports, Don Newcombe's showing with the Brooklyn Dodgers which led to his "Rookie of Year" honor, was matched by Jackie Robinson's winning of the National League's batting championship, and his selection as that league's most valuable player. Roy Campanella, a Philadelphian, also received high praise for his work in the 1949 World Series.

The year brought, also, a showdown between Negroes and Communist sympathizers when Paul Robeson called for Negro support of the Moscow regime. The process through which the controversy moved reached a point at Peekskill, N. Y., on Aug. 27, when a rally scheduled to hear Robeson talk and sing was attacked by "patriotic" groups.

Individual accomplishments included the appointment of Governor William H. Hastie, of the Virgin Islands, to the U. S. Circuit Court here, and the selection of Congressman William L. Dawson

(D. Ill.) as chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Department. Also, Wesley Brown became the first Negro to graduate from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, and Dr. A. L. Moore was inaugurated as the first Negro president of Hampton Institute, in Virginia.

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ADVANCES OF WOMEN

Among Negro women, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the group's "First Lady," retired from the presidency of the highly influential National Council of Negro Women. She was succeeded by Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, physician to women at Howard University in Washington. Ethel Waters starred in "Pinky," a movie.

Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman became assistant to the Federal Security Administrator, and Jean Murrill Capers, an attorney, was elected to the Cleveland City Council. The death here of Dr. Virginia Alexander, the Nation's most distinguished Negro woman in public health, was a major loss. Dr. Alexander had returned to private practice after having served as physician to women at Howard University and had a three-year term with the U. S. Government, during which she established a "model" public health program in Alabama.

Death also came to Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, dancer. At 72, the famous entertainer died of a heart attack. His funeral was held before the largest number of persons to witness such an event in Harlem, where he was known as "mavor."

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Historian Cites New Trend in South as Significant

By Luther P. Jackson

PETERSBURG, Va.— Dr. Ralph J. Bunche was our most outstanding American in 1949, and the most progress was made in the field of sports where Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe and others won high honors. The fight of the NAACP for civil rights was the most significant achievement. Another significant achievement was the admission of colored scholars to participation in the annual meetings of Southern white scholastic societies.

In the field of history, John Hope Franklin of Howard University was placed on the program of the Southern Historical Association at Williamsburg, Va., and I had a similar experience at the University of Virginia for the meeting of the Virginia Social Science Association. Not only did we deliver papers but attended dinners at Virginia hotels with the greatest cordiality.

All of this, of course, is just a beginning but it shows a significant trend. Along this same line, the appointment of colored professors to teach in northern schools is significant.

In 1950, I think the 81st Congress will drop its dilatory tactics and act on civil rights legislation, and I most certainly feel that the fight for removal of second-class citizenship, backed by President Truman, will gain momentum.

In the light of the Pulaski County court victory in Virginia and possibly victories in the Sweatt and McLaurin cases, I think the efforts of Southern governors to establish regional education will be greatly retarded.

RACE DECLARED GREAT CASH ASSET TO SOUTH

Memphis-(ANP) The Negro is a great economic asset to the South, Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, declared here last week. Dr. Mitchell was in Memphis to give a series of lectures on the aims of the organization.

"From a position of dependence, the Negro is growing into economic equality with his fellow-citizens all over the South", he said. "The South is experiencing a healthy growth in the consuming power of all its population, including all its Negroes. Business men are finding that the greatest asset the South has is its expanding market. In this, the Negro is playing an important role because of the increased income, skill and education his increased opportunities are making possible.

Courier
Sat. 4-20-50
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPOSITE RECORD OF PROGRESS SINCE 1900

By MARK HYMAN FOR ANP

After reaching the halfway mark of the Twentieth Century, it seems indeed proper to review briefly the progress made by the American Negro in these 50 years and to thereby hint things to come.

The new century found the American Negro a tottering infant with a mere 37 years of freedom behind him. It found him being rooted gradually from the high positions of government to which he had risen during the turbulent and unstable Reconstruction era.

Violence was the order of the day and atrocities against him had reached a time high despite his valor in battle at San Juan Hill and Santiago under Teddy Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war. In this year, the coincidence was met during the blood-stained struggle, James Weldon Johnson, a Florida lawyer, and his brother, J. Rosmond Johnson, a musician, wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing." This is commonly called the National Negro Anthem.

The most celebrated act of violence this year of 1900 was the Sam Houston lynching in New Orleans. 1901: Booker T. Washington received the Doctor of Laws Degree at Dartmouth. Greenville T. Woods invented an electrical air brake which is being used today on modern railroads. He also perfected a telegraph system which made it possible to send messages from one moving train to another. 1902: Joe Gans became the lightweight boxing champion of the world. Joe Walcott became welterweight champion. 1905: The Niagara Movement for Negro rights met at Niagara Falls. 1906: Paul Lawrence Dunbar died. James Weldon Johnson was appointed U. S. Consul to Puerto Cabello in Venezuela. The Atlanta Massacre was tied up with the violent campaign of Hoke Smith for Governor. (Brawley pointed out that "sorrow and success go together.") The 25th U. S. Infantry Regiment shot up Brownsville, Tex., in the face of indignities and insults. President Theodore Roosevelt dismissed the entire regiment without honor. In 1909, the regiment was re-instated by act of Congress. 1908: Jack Johnson became heavyweight champion of the world.

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4500 white men struck against the hiring of Negroes. 50,000 blacks were driven from their homes; some were hanged, burned and mutilated.

1918: Privates Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson of the U. S. Expeditionary Force in Europe received the Croix de Guerre for repelling the attack of 20 Germans.

Approximately 400,000 Negroes served in the armed forces during the war but less than half saw overseas duty. However, those units which saw action, gave good accounts of themselves: The 369th Infantry was under fire for 191 days and held the same trench for 91 days. This outfit received the Croix de Guerre along with 371st 372d, with groups of officers and men of the 365, 366, 388, and 370th and the first Battalion of the 367th.

1919: The Washington riot. The Chicago riot.

The Pan-African Conference was held in Paris. W. E. B. DuBois was one of the principal figures.

1920: A new high in the circulation of Negro periodicals and publications was reached. The number was over 500.

1923: The magazine Opportunity was started by Charles S. Johnson.

1924: Atty. Robert H. Terrell was appointed to the Municipal court bench in Washington, D. C., and William H. Lewis of Boston was made assistant U. S. attorney general.

Dr. Ossian Sweet, a Detroit physician, fought off a mob which stormed his home after he had moved into a "restricted" neighborhood. He and his brother were tried for first degree murder when a white man was killed by defensive fire. They were cleared by Clarence Darrow.

1925: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized and headed by A. Philip Randolph.

The American Negro Labor congress met in Chicago.

1928: Oscar DePriest was elected to U. S. Congress, the first since Reconstruction. This was the beginning of a new era in politics.

1930: Herbert Julian went to Ethiopia to command the national air force in the war against Italy.

1931: The Afro-American Symphony by William Grant Still was played by the Rochester Symphony orchestra prior to its touring

Europe. Nine men, who were destined to rock the world in the celebrated Scottsboro Case, were arrested in Paint Rock, Ala. This case was significant in that it began the fight to get Negroes on juries and to have the Supreme court to overrule state decisions on these grounds.

1932: Angelo Herndon led an interracial march on City Hall in Atlanta.

1933: Negroes shifted their political weight from the Republican party to Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

1935: Herbert Julian, aviation adventurer, went to Ethiopia to command the air force of that country against the Italian invasion.

1936: CIO began making inroads into labor and giving equal rights to Negroes in industry.

Thirty Negro delegates and alternates attended the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Sen. Ells (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina walked out as pointed to the position of civilian Rev. Marshall Shephard prayed.

This was also the era of the "Black Cabinet" with Lawrence A. Oxley serving as chief of the Federal division of the Department of Labor; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to the administrator of U. S. Housing authority; Mary Bethune, director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth administration and Dr. Frank Horne of the U. S. professional organized baseball.

Housing service. Later more were added to the "Black Cabinet."

1937: Joe Louis won the heavyweight championship of the world.

1938: James Weldon Johnson was killed in an auto accident. Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia became one of the first Negro women to serve in state legislature. Arthur Mitchell defeated Oscar DePriest for the Congressional seat from Chicago. Mitchell had turned Democrat from Republican years before his election.

In this year there were 152 CCC camps for 30,446 Negro youths. 36,000 Negro students were earning \$200,000 a month on NYA.

1939: Marian Anderson sang out in the open at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. after having been denied the right to appear at Constitution Hall in Washington. The hall belonged to the Daughter of the American Revolution.

1940: Benjamin Oliver Davis attained the rank of brigadier general in the U. S. Army.

1941: Doors to jobs in automotive industry were opened. Dorie Miller distinguished him-

self aboard an attacked ship at Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 creating the Fair Employment Practices committee and abolished segregation and discrimination in the war industries.

Negroes were admitted into the Marines and the U. S. Army Air Force. The latter bore the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter squadron. One Negro Marine was commissioned in 1945. 1943: George Washington Carver died after 50 years of research.

The U. S. Armed forces in Europe experimented with mixed infantry companies and tank units. They worked.

Negro women were admitted to the WAVES. They had been in the WAC's since 1942.

Dr. Charles Drew of Howard university perfected the badly needed blood plasma.

1944: William H. Hastie was appointed to the position of civilian aid to the secretary of war. Later he became governor of the Virgin Islands and finally in 1949, a federal judge in the Appellate court.

1946: The segregation of passengers going from one state to another was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme court.

1947: Jackie Robinson entered professional organized baseball. Mrs. Clements of Nashville was elected the "Mother of the Year."

1948: Moves were made to complete integration in the armed forces.

1938: James Weldon Johnson was killed in an auto accident. White fled. It caused a split in the national office of the NAACP.

An infant daughter was born to a 10-year-old girl in Wilmington.

Dr. Ralph Bunche came into world-wide recognition as the UN mediator for Palestine.

1949: The U. S. Air Force deactivated all of its all-Negro units and distributed the personnel to other commands.

The U. S. Navy began its policy of integration following an order from President Harry S. Truman. More Negro students were admitted to the University of Arkansas. The first admitted at University of Oklahoma. Texas and Oklahoma had been under fire before.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, divorced his wife of 27 years and married a white woman, Poppy Cannon.

Three states, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Minnesota

discarded all racial barriers in their respective National Guard units. William H. Hastie was sworn in as the first Negro Federal Appellate court judge in the history of the United States.

Dr. Percy Julian, world famous chemist, during his extensive research with the soy bean, perfect-

Barriers Fall On Many Fronts Around Nation

Jim Crow, Bias
Suffer Knockouts
In Dignity Struggle

By LERONE BENNETT JR.
And ROBERT E. JOHNSON

Bold, black headlines spelled out a momentous story of progress for Negroes during 1949. *Daily World*

Despite entrenched opposition by professional bigots human rights were on the march and minorities moved forward, making new strides and recording new and significant gains.

In 1949, the Negro was not alone in this titanic struggle. More than ever before private groups, church organizations and agencies of the state and national government were in the vanguard of the struggle for human decency and dignity. *Atlanta*

On the political front, there was progress. The NAACP reported that a million Negroes were registered to vote in the South. Negroes in Atlanta adroitly used their votes to elect liberal and fair-minded representatives. President Truman repeated his strong stand on civil rights and named William Hastie to a high judgeship; thereby indicating that the Negro vote is in demand. William Dawson became the first Negro in Congress to head a committee and was appointed vice chairman of the Democratic party.

SEGREGATION went with the wind in the Air Force and Navy, but the Army doggedly refused to budge. Several national organizations and the U. S. Justice department asked the Supreme Court to rule that segregation is discrimination. Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Kentucky admitted a few "qual-

ified" Negroes to their graduate schools. Equal salary and facilities suits sprang up over the South like wildfire.

RALPH BUNCHE was a brilliant beam of light on the international scene. Although honors were showered on him from every corner, he lost no opportunity to lash out against the injustices and inequalities of his native America.

Also highly honored was Jackie Robinson who soared to the top of the baseball field. Jackie, too, spoke out against Jim Crow and intolerance.

On other fronts, Negroes were thoroughly integrated into the social life of the inauguration of President Truman. Joe Louis "retired" as heavyweight champion and Ezzard Charles won the crown by defeating Jersey Joe Walcott. Jackie and Roy Campanella played against white teams in the South without incident. Paul Robeson was a storm center and college presidents were ousted from many schools. Walter White married Poppy Cannon.

Thus on the threshold of a new half-century, the battle is half won. Jim Crow and intolerance are groggy. It remains for events in the second half of the twentieth century to score the knockout.

Month by month the headlines showed:

JANUARY

Federal judge upholds order banning segregation at Washington, D. C. National Airport.

Following an action by President Truman, Gov. James Folsom of Alabama proclaimed January as "George Washington Carver Day" in honor of the renowned scientist. Carver Day is observed nationally. President Truman calls for "Fair Deal," Taft-Hartley repeal and civil rights. U. S. Export-Import bank loaned \$4,000,000 to Haiti for flood control, irrigation and farming. Alabama's Boswell Amendment, a scheme to bar Negro voting, was ruled illegal by a three-judge Federal court. Forty Langston University students and five University of Oklahoma students picketed the Oklahoma state capitol, protesting against inequalities and segregation in education. Truman inaugurated 33rd U. S. president as Democrats stay in power for 17th unbroken year. Representative William L. Dawson (Dem., Ill.) was honored at a testimonial dinner in Washington, D. C. February.

FEBRUARY

NAACP asks Truman to ban FHA segregation policy. Tal-

madge reregistration bill passes Georgia Senate. University of Oklahoma admits Negro woman. Atlanta Interracial committee named after housing flareup in Mozley park. Federal court enjoins railroad brotherhood from discriminating against Negro firemen. Ralph Bunche presides at Palestine pact signing. Truman congratulates Bunche for obtaining armistice between Israel and Egypt. Mrs. Anna A. Hedgeman named assistant to Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing. Montreal beauty, Beryl Dickinson Dash, named queen of McGill university's winter carnival. Marva Louis obtains second divorce from Joe Louis.

MARCH

Joe Louis announces retirement as World's Heavyweight Champion after successfully defending the boxing title 25 times. Louis R. Lautier, Whitehouse Correspondent for the Atlanta Daily World, wins a Wendell L. Willkie award for Negro journalism "for" distinguished coverage of significant events. The award was made by the Neiman Foundation of Harvard University. Mrs. Julie Hubert, 58-year-old Philadelphia housewife, identifies jackpot tune on "Stop the Music" radio show and wins \$35,250 in cash and prizes. Secretary of Labor Tobin urges law against job and wage discrimination. Negroes registered in Fulton County ruled eligible to vote in city primary. Molotov replaced as Foreign Minister of U. S. S. R. by Vishinsky. National Negro Newspaper Week observed with nationwide broadcasts. Ralph Bunche awarded 34th Spingarn Medal by NAACP "for priceless contribution to the settlement of armed conflict in the Middle East." Mrs. Bethune paid tribute by NBC documentary program, "This Is Your Life." Wesley A. Brown, U. S. Navy Ensign, became first Negro to graduate from U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Moss H. Kendrick, originator of National Negro Newspaper Week celebration, initiated a series of Washington, D. C. radio broadcasts of station WDC called "Civil Rights Inventory." Republican-Southern Democrat coalition successfully blocks Taft-Hartley repeal. Joe Louis, retired heavyweight champion, honored at Morris Brown college, where the "Joe Louis" gymnasium was named for him. Duke Ellington, internationally famous composer-conductor, receives Doctor of Music degree from Wilberforce University. Nation's first regional education program as conceived by southern governors gets underway.

APRIL

Georgia Teachers and Education Association call on state officials to equalize educational opportunities and pay. Court rules University

of Kentucky must admit Negro students. Alcorn prexy resigns. James Hinton, South Carolina NAACP head, is kidnapped by band of white hoodlums. Record-breaking crowd sees Jackie, Campanella and Newcombe play with Dodgers against Crackers. Leaders repudiate Robeson's stand on war with Russia. Navy commissions Negro. Dr. Alonzo G. Maron named first Negro president of Hampton. Sever Negroes flogged near Trenton, Ga. Gov. Alfred Driscoll signs New Jersey Civil Rights bill. Georgia voters turn down expanded state services. Armed services told to erase discrimination.

MAY

The Board of Trustees at Hampton Institute unanimously elected Dr. Alonzo G. Moron president. The senate defeated by a vote of 5-16 an amendment to bar racial and religious segregation in public elementary and secondary schools receiving Federal aid. U. N. admits Israel as 59th member. National Negro Insurance Week observed. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Clark nominated for Supreme Court. Police quell disturbance at Capitol swimming pool. Court rules new trial for Trenton six. Alabama legislature votes to unmask klan. NAACP reveals 700,000 Negroes voted in South during '48 election. Bunche flays Washington Jim Crow. After much controversy Ohio sends Ioan Rankin, "Girl Governor," to Washington. Texas passes Anti-Lynch bill. President Gray resigns at Florida A and M. Ga. Supreme Court rules counties must put Negroes on jury lists. Police chief, 14 others arrested in Birmingham Ku Klux Klan probe.

JUNE

Wesley A. Brown, U. S. Navy Ensign, became first Negro to graduate from U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Moss H. Kendrick, originator of National Negro Newspaper Week celebration, initiated a series of Washington, D. C. radio broadcasts of station WDC called "Civil Rights Inventory." Republican-Southern Democrat coalition successfully blocks Taft-Hartley repeal. Joe Louis, retired heavyweight champion, honored at Morris Brown college, where the "Joe Louis" gymnasium was named for him. Duke Ellington, internationally famous composer-conductor, receives Doctor of Music degree from Wilberforce University. Nation's first regional education program as conceived by southern governors gets underway.

JULY

Dr. Howard Gregg is suspended at Delaware State. Jackie flays communism before House Un-American committee. Mob burns home, run wild in Groveland, Fla. Negro rape-suspect raped in Florida. Walter White, Poppy Cannon married. Tom served. Dr. W. E. B. DuBois Clark nominated for Supreme Court. Police quell disturbance at Capitol swimming pool. Court rules new trial for Trenton six. Alabama legislature votes to unmask klan. NAACP reveals 700,000 Negroes voted in South during '48 election. Bunche flays Washington Jim Crow. After much controversy Ohio sends Ioan Rankin, "Girl Governor," to Washington. Texas passes Anti-Lynch bill. President Gray resigns at Florida A and M. Ga. Supreme Court rules counties must put Negroes on jury lists. Police chief, 14 others arrested in Birmingham Ku Klux Klan probe.

AUGUST

Atlanta policeman suspended after kicking Negro prisoner. Chicago mob attacks home of Negroes who moved into so-called "white neighborhood." Masked mob beats woman in Alamo, Ga. Imperial Wizard Green order Klansmen to unmask. Irwin Countians sue for equal schools. Homes of two Birmingham ministers bombed in Birmingham. Mob beats youth in Bainbridge Georgia. Grand Dragon-Greer lies suddenly. Atlanta censor bans "Lost Boundaries." President Colston resigns at Georgia State. University of Texas accepts first Negro student.

SEPTEMBER

Paul Robeson returns to Peekskill where state troopers and policemen in veterans and youngsters in second riot. President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, raps white

DECEMBER

Birmingham editor for injecting his name in housing troubles . . . Hollywood is charged with bias for bypassing Negroes . . . Prisoner escapes lynching in Atlanta courtroom . . . Negro vote is decisive in Atlanta election . . . Senator Graham, of North Carolina, appoints Negro to West Point . . . \$500,000 grant insures new Grady colored hospital . . . Ingram brief is presented UN officials . . . Ezzard Charles returns to Georgia . . . Southern churchwomen blast Talmadge Voter law . . . Mrs. FDR says in Atlanta that Civil Rights are needed today . . . Prominent Winston Howard shot and killed in Pershing hotel, of which he was part owner by his partner, Charles Cole . . .

OCTOBER

Moron is inaugurated at Hampton . . . Nehru in Chicago speech says inequality is cause of war . . . Benjamin Mays voted alumnus of year by Chicago school . . . Walden answers Talmadge attack on Irwin county school suit . . . Pennsylvania railroad ends Jim Crow on its lines . . . Eleven Red leaders are sentenced . . . Plush carpet for Nehru seen as move to allay race suspicion . . . Baltimore judge upholds regional school pact . . . Atlanta Negro police mount new cars . . . U. S. Justice department files brief supporting Elmer Henderson's contention that segregation is discrimination . . . Paterson reelected head of United Negro College Fund drive . . . Dr. H. V. Richardson installed as Gammon prexy . . . NAACP turns down demand to fire Walter White . . . William Hastie, Governor of Virgin Islands, named judge of Third U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals . . . Mississippi school turns down Mississippi school turns down premacy . . . WERD, first Negro-owned Radio station begins operation.

NOVEMBER

Army defies intergration order . . . Dr. M. F. Whittaker, president of S. C. State, dies . . . Forrester Washington proposes non-J'Crow social work schools at fiery regional meeting . . . Earl Brown defeats Benjamin Davis . . . Talmadge forces seek repeal of Ga. vote law . . . Dr. Ferbee succeeds Mrs. Bethune as head of National Council of Negro Women . . . Frat conference reveals bias clause . . . Victor E. Crichton, is first Negro president of Columbia university freshman class . . . Dr. Bunche takes South to task in West Palm Beach speech . . . Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, fabulous showman and famous dancer, dies at age of 71 in New York City . . . Negroes in several Georgia counties file petitions asking equal school facilities for their children . . .

Blind Claxton, Ga., woman flogged by band of hooded white men . . . Straver committee says seven million dollars needed for three Georgia Negro colleges . . . Mistrial declared in Rome flogging case . . . B'ham zoning laws held illegal . . . Harner named to seventh term as Atlanta NAACP head . . . Macon firemen seek injunction to halt rail union discrimination . . . Mistrial declared in B'ham flogging probe . . . Dedication exercises held for Atlanta "Whiteway" . . . Jim Crow issue causes two walkouts at City Auditorium . . . Racial discrimination ruled out of housing . . . Minnesota governor issues order opening of Minnesota National Guard to Negroes . . . Augusta Negroes lose their bid for seats on City Council . . . Dr. Ferbee succeeds Mrs. Bethune as NCNW president . . . Congressman Dawson elected vice-chairman of Democratic National committee . . . Hastie sworn in as federal court judge . . . Alabama church quits Federal Council of Churches after the latter takes stand on segregation . . . Florida parents file \$100,000 equal education suit . . . Minister flogged in Claxton . . . Fulton DeKalb Hospital authorities approve \$1,439,809 contract for construction of 150-bed private Negro hospital . . . Department of Records and Research at Tuskegee Institute reports 3 lynchings in 1949. Two occurred in Georgia.

The First Composite Record of Negroes

(By Mark Hyman for ANP)

After reaching the halfway mark of the Twentieth Century, it seems indeed proper and necessary to review briefly the progress made by the American Negro in these 50 years and to thereby hint things to come. *Blacksmith*

The new 20th century found the American Negro a tottering infant with a mere 37 years of freedom behind him. It found him being rooted gradually from the high positions of government to which he had risen during the turbulent and unstable Reconstruction era. Violence was the order of the day and atrocities against him had reached an all-time high despite his valor in battle at San Juan hill and Santiago under Teddy Roosevelt during the Spanish-American war. *1901-14-50*

In this year, the coincidence was most befitting in that during the blood-stained struggles, James Weldon Johnson, a Florida lawyer, and his brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, a musician, wrote "Lift Every Voice and Sing." This is commonly called the "National Negro Anthem." *Chelahoma City, Okla.*

The most celebrated act of violence this year of 1900 was the Sam Hope lynching in New Orleans.

1901: Booker T. Washington received the Doctor of Laws Degree at Dartmouth.

Granville T. Woods invented an electrical air brake which is being used today on modern railroads. He also perfected a telegraph system which made it possible to send messages from one moving train to another.

1902: Joe Gans became the lightweight boxing champion of the world. Joe Walcott became welterweight champion.

1905: The Niagara Movement for Negro rights met at Niagara Falls.

1906: Paul Lawrence Dunbar died.

James Weldon Johnson was appointed U. S. consul to Puerto Cabello in Venezuela.

The Atlanta Massacre was tied up with the violent campaign of Hoke Smith for Governor. (Brawley pointed out that "sorrow and success go together.")

The 25th U. S. Infantry Regiment shot up Brownsville, Tex., in the face of indignities and insults. President Theodore Roosevelt dismissed the entire regiment without honor. In 1909, the regiment was re-instated by act of Congress.

1908: Jack Johnson became heavyweight champion of the world.

1909: Matt Henson reached the North Pole.

More violence in Atlanta because Negroes replaced some white men on the Georgia railroad. This was a signal of the shape of things to come in labor.

1910: The National Urban league was established. The NAACP was organized. The Crisis became the official organ of the NAACP.

1911: First Universal Races congress met in London.

1912: Samuel Coleridge Taylor, English born composer died.

University Commission on Southern Race Questions was organized.

On October 1, prior to election, Woodrow Wilson said to the Negro people:

"Should I become President, they may count on me for absolute fair dealing and for everything by which I could assist in advancing the interests of their race in the United States." Conversely, all jobs which had been traditionally held in the Treasury and Post Office departments were lost.

1914: Marcus Garvey brought his organization to America from Jamaica. It was called the Universal Negro Improvement association, and carried the pointed slogan, "Wake Up Ethiopia!"

This year saw the beginning of the Negro migration northward. By 1918 the number having left the south totalled 500,000.

The Spingarn award was established.

1915: Booker T. Washington died at Tuskegee.

Negro cavalrymen of the famous Tenth were ambushed at Carrizal by the Mexicans. Their leader, Captain Boyd, was killed along with 20 of the men. Twenty more were captured.

St. Louis became a bloodbath after 45000 white men struck against the hiring of Negroes. Six thousand blacks were driven from their homes; some were hanged, burned and mutilated.

1918: Privates Needham Roberts and Henry Johnson of the U. S. Expeditionary Force in Europe received the Croix de Guerre for repelling the attack of 20 Germans.

Approximately 400,000 Negroes served in the armed forces during the war but less than half saw overseas duty. However, those units which saw action, gave good accounts of themselves: The 369th Infantry was under fire for 191 days and held the same trench for 91 days. This outfit received the Croix de Guerre along with 371st, 372, with groups of officers and men of the 365, 366, 388, and 370th and the first Battalion of the 367th.

1919: The Washington riot. The Chicago riot.

The Pan-African Conference was held in Paris. W. E. B. DuBois was one of the principal figures.

1920: A new high in the circulation of Negro periodicals and publications was reached. The number was over 500.

1923: The magazine Opportunity was started by Charles S. Johnson.

1924: Atty. Robert H. Terrell was appointed to the Municipal court bench in Washington, D. C., and William H. Lewis of Boston was made assistant U. S. attorney general.

Dr. Ossian Sweet, a Detroit, physician, fought off a mob which stormed his home after he had moved into a "restricted" neighborhood. He and his brother were tried for first degree murder when a white man was killed by defensive fire. They were cleared by Clarence Darrow.

1925: Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was organized and headed by A. Philip Randolph.

The American Negro Labor congress met in Chicago.

1928: Oscar DePriest was elected to U. S. Congress, the first since Reconstruction. This was the beginning of a new era in politics.

1930: Herbert Julian went to Ethiopia to command the nation's air force in the war against Italy.

1931: The Afro-American Symphony by William Grant Still was played by the Rochester Symphony orchestra prior to its touring Europe.

Nine men, who were destined to rock the world in the celebrated Scottsboro Case, were arrested in Paint Rock, Ala. This case was significant in that it began the fight to get Negroes on juries and to have the Supreme court to overrule state decisions on these grounds.

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1932: Angelo Herndon led an interracial march on City Hall in Atlanta.

1933: Negroes shifted their political weight from the Republican party to Mr. Roosevelt and the New Deal.

1935: Herbert Julian, aviation adventurer, went to Ethiopia to command the air force of that country against the Italian invasion.

1936: CIO began making inroads into labor and giving equal rights to Negroes in industry.

Thirty Negro delegates and alternates attended the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia. Sen. Ellison (Cotton Ed) Smith of South Carolina walked out as Rev. Marshall Shepard prayed.

This was also the era of the "Black Cabinet" with Lawrence A. Oxley serving as chief of the Negro division of the Department of Labor; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, assistant to the administrator of U. S. Housing authority; Mary Bethune, director of Negro Affairs of the National Youth administration, and Dr. Frank Horne of the U. S. Housing service. Later more were added to the "Black Cabinet."

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1937: Joe Louis won the heavyweight championship of the world.

1938: James Weldon Johnson was killed in an auto accident.

Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia became one of the first Negro women to serve in state legislature.

Arthur Mitchell defeated Oscar DePriest for the Congressional seat from Chicago. Mitchell had turned Democrat from Republican four years before his election.

In this year there were 152 CCC camps for 30,446 Negro youths. 36,000 Negro students were earning \$200,000 a month on NYA.

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1939: Marian Anderson sang out in the open at Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C., after having been denied the right to appear at Constitution Hall in Washington. The hall belonged to the Daughters of the American Revolution.

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1940: Benjamin Oliver Davis attained the rank of brigadier general in the U. S. Army.

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1941: Doors to jobs in automotive industry were opened. Dorie Miller distinguished himself aboard an attacked ship at Pearl Harbor.

President Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 creating the Fair Employment Practices committee and abolished segregation and discrimination in the war industries.

Negroes were admitted into the Marines and the U. S. Army Air Force. The latter bore the 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter squadron. One Negro Marine was commissioned in 1945.

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1943: George Washington Carver died after 50 years of research.

The U. S. Armed forces in Europe experimented with mixed infantry companies and tank units. They worked.

Negro women were admitted to the WAVES. They had been in the WACs since 1942.

Dr. Charles Drew of Howard university perfected the badly needed blood plasma.

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1944: William H. Hastie was appointed to the position of civilian aide to the secretary of war. Later he became governor of the Virgin Islands and finally in 1949, a federal judge in the Appellate

court. 1946: The segregation of passengers going from one state to another was held unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme court.

1947: Jackie Robinson entered professional, organized baseball.

Mrs. Clements of Nashville was elected the "Mother of the Year."

1948: Movies were made to complete integration in the armed

forces.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Walter White feud. It caused a split in the national office of the NAACP.

An infant daughter was born to a 10-year-old girl in Wilmington, Del.

Dr. Ralph Bunche came into world-wide recognition as the UN mediator for Palestine.

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1949: The U. S. Air Force deactivated all of its all-Negro units and distributed the personnel to other commands.

The U. S. Navy began its policy of integration following an order from President Harry S. Truman.

More Negro students were admitted to the University of Arkansas. The first admitted at University of Oklahoma. Texas and Oklahoma had been under fire before.

Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, divorced his wife of 27 years and married a white woman, Poppy Cannon.

Four states, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota, discarded all racial barriers in their respective National Guard units.

William H. Hastie was sworn in as the first Negro Federal Appellate court judge in the history of the United States.

Dr. Percy Julian, world famous chemist, during his extensive research with the soy bean, perfected a drug which will give relief to the dreaded and painful arthritis.

Hollywood movie makers presented four pictures dealing with the Negro and the problems he faces in America.

Dr. Ralph Bunche came into his own as the most outstanding diplomat of the day with his bringing the Palestine issue to a workable agreement.

OUR PART IN BUILDING
NATION TOLD PICTORIALLY

New York-Have we found a place in the white man's culture? The May Coronet Magazine pictorial salute to "The Negro in America" observes that "our 15,000,000 colored citizens have written a record for themselves of singular achievements."

This magazine observes that the colored people have played a historic role in the development of America as a nation and notes that they have undergone the greatest mass migration in history.

"moving, however, does not always solve problems. Overcrowded tenements, traffic jammed streets as playgrounds, inequality of opportunity . . . fill the colored man's urban life with new challenges."

TELLS OF "PLAIN FOLK" TOO
The story told by the magazine is of educators, jurists, writers and scientists, but it is also of the 'just plain folk' who have worked for the better of their fellow-man as well as themselves.

There's Walter Edwards of Oklahoma City, who shared his hard-won fortune by endowing a 195 bed hospital for all races, colors and creeds and also built a 500 home development for persons in moderate circumstances.

The picture story salutes such outstanding persons as Jackie Robinson, Joe Louis, Marian Anderson, Willard Motley, Dr. Alain Locke, Judge Francis E. Rivers and Dr. Percy L. Julian. The magazine concludes that "The Colored people of America have accomplished many things. Leaders like Ralph Bunche, of the United Nations foresee a bright future. For the achievements of today are the fertile seeds of tomorrow."

Afro-American
Sat. 4-22-50
Baltimore, Md.